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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

Yvonne Becker,

Plaintiff,

VS.

Wells Fargo & Co.; Employee Benefit Review Committee; Human Resources Committee of the Board of Directors of Wells Fargo & Co.; Ronald L. Sargent; Wayne M. Hewett; Donald M. James; Maria R. Morris Wells Fargo Bank, National; and Galliard Capital Management,

Defendants.

Case No:

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

I. NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is a civil enforcement action brought pursuant to Sections 502(a)(2) and (a)(3) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, (“ERISA”), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(2) & (a)(3), for violations of ERISA’s fiduciary duty and prohibited transactions provisions. It is brought as a class action by Yvonne Becker, a participant in the Wells Fargo & Company 401(k) Plan (the “Plan” or “Wells Fargo Plan”) on behalf of all participants and beneficiaries in the Plan.

2. This suit is about corporate self-dealing at the expense of the retirement savings of company employees. Defendants are all fiduciaries of the Wells Fargo Plan, who are required by

ERISA to act prudently and solely in the interest of the Plan's participants when choosing the investment options for the Plan menu.

3. ERISA fiduciaries are bound to act with an “eye single” to the interest of the plan participants and beneficiaries to whom they owe a duty. *Donovan v. Bierwirth*, 680 F.2d 263, 271, 272 n.8 (2d Cir. 1982). Defendants in this case violated that bedrock principle by favoring the economic interests of Wells Fargo & Company (“Wells Fargo” or “Wells Fargo & Co.”) over those of the Plan participants to whom they owe the highest duty.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 1132(e)(1).

5. ERISA permits an action in a district where the plan is administered, where the breach took place, or where a defendant resides or may be found. 29 U.S.C. § 1132(e)(2).

6. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 1132(e)(2) because: (1) Defendant Wells Fargo's headquarters is in San Francisco; (2) the Plan is administered in this District; and (3) many of the breaches alleged in the Complaint occurred in this District.

7. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Wells Fargo & Co. because it transacts business in, employs people, and has significant contacts with this District, and because ERISA provides for nationwide service of process.

8. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Wells Fargo Bank, National because it transacts business in, employs people, and has significant contacts with this District, and because ERISA provides for nationwide service of process.

9. This Court has personal jurisdiction over the Employee Benefit Review Committee because it transacts business in and has significant contacts with this District, and because ERISA provides for nationwide service of process.

10. This Court has personal jurisdiction over the Human Resources Committee of the Board of Directors because it transacts business in and has significant contacts with this District, and because ERISA provides for nationwide service of process.

11. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Galliard Capital Management, Inc. because it transacts business in and has significant contacts with this District, and because ERISA provides for nationwide service of process.

III. PARTIES

A. Plaintiff

12. Plaintiff Yvonne Becker (“Plaintiff Becker” or “Plaintiff”) was an employee of Wells Fargo for approximately 26 years.

13. Plaintiff Becker resides in Martinez, California, within this District.

14. Plaintiff Becker is a participant in the Wells Fargo Plan.

15. Plaintiff Becker's individual account in the Plan is invested in various investment options offered under the Plan's investment menu in the Class Period.

16. Plaintiff Becker is currently invested in one or more of the Wells Fargo proprietary funds offered by the Plan, including the Wells Fargo target date funds.

17. Plaintiff, like substantially all Plan participants, was not provided any information regarding the substance of deliberations, if any, of the Employee Benefit Review Committee, concerning the Plan's menu of investment options or selection of service providers during the Class Period.

18. Plaintiff otherwise had no knowledge of the substance of the Employee Benefit Review Committee's deliberations.

19. Plaintiff discovered her claims shortly before commencing this action.

B. Defendants

20. Every employee benefit plan must provide for one or more named fiduciaries that jointly or severally possess the authority to control and manage the operation and administration of the plan. 29 U.S.C. § 1102(a)(1). Further, a person who functions as a fiduciary is a fiduciary, even if he or she is not named as such, so long as the person exercises any discretionary authority or control over the administration of the plan or any authority or control over the disposition of plan assets. 29 U.S.C. §1001(21)(A).

(1) Defendant Wells Fargo & Co.

21. Defendant Wells Fargo & Co. is a Delaware company with its principal place of business located at 420 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California 94163. Wells Fargo and its affiliates provide diversified financial services, including wholesale banking, mortgage banking, consumer finance, equipment leasing, agricultural finance, commercial finance, securities brokerage and investment banking, computer and data processing services, trust services, investment advisory services, mortgage-backed securities servicing and venture capital investment.

22. Defendant Wells Fargo & Co. is the Plan Sponsor within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 1002(16)(B).

23. Defendant Wells Fargo & Co. is also a party in interest to the Plan within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. §1002(14) because, among other things, it is an employer whose employees are covered by the Plan.

(2) Employee Benefit Review Committee

24. **Defendant Employee Benefit Review Committee** is a named fiduciary within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 1102(a) with the authority to manage the assets of the Plan.

25. **John and Jane Does 1-20.** Plaintiff does not currently know the identity of the Plan's fiduciaries who served on the Employee Benefit Review Committee. Once the identities of those not currently named, if any, are ascertained, Plaintiff will seek leave to join them under their true names.

26. The Employee Benefit Review Committee and its individual members during the Class Period, currently named as John and Jane Does 1-20, are collectively referred to as the "**Committee Defendants.**"

27. The Committee Defendants were responsible for periodically selecting and monitoring the investment options available through the Plan during the Class Period.

28. During the Class Period, the Committee Defendants added several Wells Fargo products as investment options for participants in the Plan.

29. As such, during the Class Period, the Committee Defendants were/are fiduciaries within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 1002(21)(A)(i) because they (1) exercised discretionary authority or discretionary control respecting management of the Plan and (2) exercised authority or control respecting management or disposition of its assets.

30. The Committee Defendants were/are also fiduciaries within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 1002(21)(A)(iii) by virtue of their discretionary authority or discretionary responsibility over the administration of the Plan.

(3) Human Resources Committee of the Board of Directors

31. The Human Resources Committee of the Board of Directors of Wells Fargo & Co. is responsible for Wells Fargo & Co.'s compensation strategy and the compensation of Wells Fargo & Co.'s executive officers.

32. Defendant Ronald L. Sargent is currently the Chair of the Human Resources Committee of the Board of Directors. As such, he is a named fiduciary within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 1102(a) with the authority to appoint individuals to serve on the Employee Benefit Review Committee.

33. Defendant Wayne M. Hewett is currently a member of the Human Resources Committee of the Board of Directors. As such, he is a named fiduciary within the meaning of 29 U.S.C.

1 § 1102(a) with the authority to appoint individuals to serve on the Employee Benefit Review
2 Committee.

3 34. Defendant Donald M. James is currently a member of the Human Resources Committee
4 of the Board of Directors. As such, he is a named fiduciary within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 1102(a)
5 with the authority to appoint individuals to serve on the Employee Benefit Review Committee.
6

7 35. Defendant Maria R. Morris is currently a member of the Human Resources Committee
8 of the Board of Directors. As such, she is a named fiduciary within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 1102(a)
9 with the authority to appoint individuals to serve on the Employee Benefit Review Committee.
10

11 36. **John and Jane Does 21-30.** Plaintiff does not currently know the identity of all of the
12 Plan's fiduciaries who served on the Human Resources Committee of the Board during the Class
13 Period. Once the identities of those not currently named, if any, are ascertained, Plaintiff will seek
14 leave to join them under their true names.
15

16 37. The Human Resources Committee of the Board of Directors of Wells Fargo & Co.,
17 individual members Sargent, Hewett, James, and Morris, and the other individual members during the
18 Class Period, currently named as John and Jane Does 21-30, are collectively referred to as the **“Board**
Defendants.”
19

20 38. The Board Defendants are named fiduciaries within the meaning of 29 U.S.C.
21 § 1102(a) with the authority to appoint individuals to serve on the Employee Benefit Review
22 Committee.
23

24 39. The Board Defendants' power to appoint the Employee Benefit Review Committee
25 members, who are fiduciaries of the Plan, also confers functional fiduciary status on the Board
26 Defendants.
27
28

1 40. To the best of Plaintiffs' knowledge based on the available information, the Board
2 Defendants appointed the members of the Employee Benefit Review Committee who served during
3 the Class Period.

4 41. The Board Defendants' exercise of its authority to appoint the fiduciaries of the Plan
5 also confers functional fiduciary status on the Board Defendants.

6 42. The Board Defendants have a duty to monitor the actions of Plan fiduciaries they
7 appointed to ensure that they comply with ERISA and, if their appointees do not comply with ERISA,
8 the Board Defendants had a duty to take appropriate action to remedy the violation.

9
10 (4) Defendant Wells Fargo Bank, National

11 43. The Plan is invested in a series of "collective investment trusts" ("CITs")¹ sponsored
12 by Defendant Wells Fargo Bank, National (hereinafter "**Wells Fargo Bank**")

13 44. Wells Fargo Bank is the trustee to the CITs.

14 45. The Committee Defendants authorized Wells Fargo Bank to have exclusive
15 management, with respect to the acquisition, investment, reinvestment, holding, or disposition of any
16 securities or other property at any time held by it and constituting part of any Plan's assets within the
17 CITs.

18 46. The powers and authority granted to Wells Fargo Bank are set forth in a declaration of
19 trust titled "Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. Collective Investment Trust Funds for Employee Benefit Trusts"
20 (hereinafter the "Declaration of Trust").

21 47. Pursuant to IRS Rev. Ruling 81-100, which provides that qualified retirement plans
22 may pool their assets for investment purposes if certain requirements are met, the Committee

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28 ¹ A CIT is a pooled investment vehicle similar to a mutual fund, but is exempt from registration
under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the associated disclosure requirements.

Defendants granted Wells Fargo Bank exclusive management authority with respect to the CITs by adopting the Declaration of Trust as part of the Plan.

48. This Declaration of Trust provides that each trust (i.e., each CIT) "is created and organized in the United States and is maintained at all times as a domestic trust in the United States. The terms, provisions, and effect of this Declaration of Trust shall be construed and enforced according to the laws of the State of California to the extent not preempted by ERISA, the rules and regulations prevailing from time to time of the Comptroller of the Currency and any applicable rules and regulations of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, all of which shall be deemed to be part of this Declaration of Trust."

49. The Declaration of Trust states that the Trustee, Wells Fargo Bank, is a co-fiduciary of the Plan.

50. During the Class Period, Wells Fargo Bank was/is a fiduciary within the meaning of
29 U.S.C. § 1002(21)(A)(i) because it exercised discretionary authority or discretionary control
respecting management of the Plan.

51. During the Class Period, Wells Fargo Bank was/is a fiduciary within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 1002(21)(A)(i) based on its control over the Plan's assets held in the CITs. *See* 29 C.F.R. § 2510.3-101(a).

52. Wells Fargo Bank was/is a fiduciary within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 1002(21)(A)(iii) by virtue of its discretionary authority or discretionary responsibility over the administration of the Plan.

53. Wells Fargo Bank is also a party in interest to the Plan within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. §1002(14) because, among other things, it is an employer whose employees are covered by the Plan.

(5) Defendant Galliard Capital Management

54. **Galliard Capital Management, Inc.** (“Galliard”), was/is a registered investment advisor and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Defendants Wells Fargo Bank and Wells Fargo throughout the Class Period.

55. The Committee Defendants appointed and maintained Galliard as an investment manager (as that term is defined in Section 3(38) of ERISA, 29 U.S.C. § 1002(38)) to invest and manage the Plan assets, during the Class Period.

56. Galliard is a fiduciary of the Wells Fargo Plan, as defined in ERISA § 3(38), 29 U.S.C. § 1002(38), with full discretionary authority to manage and invest the Plan's assets held in the Wells Fargo Stable Value Fund.

57. As a fiduciary of the Plan, Galliard was and continues to be a party-in-interest to the Plan under ERISA § 3(14)(A), 29 U.S.C. § 1002(14)(A).

58. Because Galliard provided and continues to provide services to the Plan, it was and continues to be a party-in-interest to the Plan under ERISA § 3(14)(B), 29 U.S.C. § 1002(14)(B).

IV. FACTS

A. The Plan

59. The Plan is a tax-qualified defined contribution pension plan subject to the provisions of ERISA. At all relevant times, the Plan was an “employee pension benefit plan” within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 1002(2)(A).

60. Wells Fargo is the sponsor of the Plan. As Plan sponsor, Wells Fargo intended for the Plan to encourage savings and provide retirement income for Wells Fargo employees and former employees and their beneficiaries.

61. The Plan covers eligible employees of Wells Fargo, including all subsidiaries of Wells Fargo with U.S.-based employees.

1 62. The Plan's benefits are funded by participants' voluntary tax-deferred contributions
 2 and by employer matching contributions. The Plan is intended to qualify under Internal Revenue Code
 3 § 401(k).

4 63. Participants in the Plan can direct the investment of all the assets allocated to their
 5 respective individual accounts in the Plan, and the return on those investments is credited to each
 6 participant's account. Participants can only invest in the fund options selected for the Plan by the
 7 Committee Defendants.

8 64. The value of each participant's individual account in the Plan depends on contributions
 9 made on behalf of each employee by his or her employer, deferrals of employee compensation and
 10 employer matching contributions, and on the performance of investment options net of fees and
 11 expenses. Participants pay fees and expenses (both direct and indirect) based on the fund options
 12 selected and maintained by the fiduciaries of the Plan.

13 65. As of December 31, 2018, the Plan had approximately \$40 billion in assets and 344,287
 14 participants. Each year, thousands of Wells Fargo employees and former employees contribute, on
 15 average and in the aggregate, over \$1.5 billion of their income to the Plan.

16 66. The Plan is one of the largest defined contribution plans in the country. Combined with
 17 the investment sophistication of all the Plan fiduciaries and their unique access to information, the
 18 Plan and its fiduciaries have enormous bargaining power to receive superior investment products and
 19 services at extraordinarily low cost.

20 **B. Defendants Violated ERISA Duties Owed to the Plan Participants**

21 67. ERISA strictly regulates the manner in which retirement plan fiduciaries must manage
 22 and administer the retirement assets under their management and/or control. Among other things,
 23 ERISA requires that fiduciaries act: a) prudently; b) solely in the interest of participants and
 24

1 beneficiaries; c) for the exclusive purpose of providing benefits to participants and defraying
 2 reasonable expenses of administering the plan; and d) in avoidance of prohibited transactions.
 3

4 68. ERISA's duty of prudence required the Committee Defendants to follow reasonable
 5 standards of investment due diligence by giving appropriate consideration to those facts and
 6 circumstances that, given the scope of their fiduciary investment duties, they knew or should have
 7 known were relevant to the particular investments of the Plan, and then to act accordingly. 29 C.F.R.
 8 § 2550.404a-1.

9 69. ERISA's duty of loyalty required the Committee Defendants to ensure that Wells
 10 Fargo's business interests did not, in any way, influence decisions about the investments offered
 11 through the Plan.

12 70. These duties of prudence and loyalty required the Committee Defendants to adequately
 13 consider non-proprietary funds that could be included on the Plan investment menu, as well as to
 14 carefully avoid conflicts of interests arising from profiting from Plan investments.

16 71. The Committee Defendants also had and have ongoing monitoring duties with respect
 17 to the Plan's assets. These monitoring duties include: reviewing and re-evaluating the Plan's
 18 investment fund options on a regular and frequent basis (at least as frequently as every quarter) to
 19 ensure that they continue to be prudent investments for the Plan based on performance metrics and
 20 cost/fee structure; to not to give preferential treatment to Wells Fargo proprietary funds; and to remove
 21 investment options that either alone, or in the context of the entire Plan portfolio, were imprudent.

23 72. As part of their monitoring duties, the Committee Defendants had a duty to remove
 24 imprudent or disloyal Plan menu options, such as options that underperformed and/or were more
 25 expensive relative to available alternatives; options that constituted prohibited transactions because
 26 they involved proscribed compensation to fiduciaries or parties in interest; and options that were
 27 selected based on preferential treatment for proprietary funds.

73. However, the Committee Defendants selected and maintained investments for the Plan in a manner that benefited Wells Fargo & Co. (and its subsidiaries and executives) rather than selecting and maintaining investments with an eye single to the interests of the Plan and its participants and beneficiaries, in dereliction of their ERISA fiduciary duties. This pattern and practice violated ERISA in a number of ways, and constituted prohibited transactions, as described in further detail below.

(1) The Committee Defendants Imprudently and Disloyally Disregarded Fiduciary Norms to Add and Retain Wells Fargo Investments for the Plan.

74. ERISA requires the Committee Defendants to engage in a thorough, unbiased deliberative process when selecting and monitoring investment options in the Plan. This process must always be scrupulous, but it is heightened when fiduciaries have the inherent conflict associated with executives of a financial services company, such as Wells Fargo & Co., investing employee retirement plan assets in its own proprietary funds.

75. Because there is such a conflict here, the Committee Defendants are required to use the utmost care and unbiased procedures as a check against conflicted decision making, and must ensure that all investment decisions are made with an eye single to the interests of Plan participants and are not for Wells Fargo's business interest.

76. The Committee Defendants failed to satisfy threshold procedural norms needed for a non-conflicted fiduciary to satisfy their duties of loyalty and prudence under ERISA. For instance, the Committee Defendants selected and retained Wells Fargo products over materially identical, yet cheaper, non-proprietary alternatives; selected Wells Fargo products that had no performance history that could form the basis of a fiduciary's objective decision-making process; and failed to remove proprietary funds despite sustained underperformance.

1 77. The Committee Defendants' failures all served Wells Fargo's interests, as the selection
 2 of proprietary investments for the Plan provided earned Wells Fargo money; supported its asset
 3 management business, and/or provided seed money for Wells Fargo to launch new fund products.
 4

5 a) The Target Date CITs

6 78. In 2016, Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. established a new series of target date collective
 7 investment trusts ("CITs") called the "Wells Fargo/State Street Target CITs" (the "Target Date CITs").
 8 The Target Date CITs were designed to invest the Plan's assets into a series of other Wells Fargo
 9 funds.
 10

11 79. In general, target date funds provide a "set it and forget it" investment option for
 12 retirement investors that do not want to actively manage their retirement savings. Target date funds
 13 automatically rebalance their portfolios to become more conservative as the participant gets closer to
 14 retirement. The "target date" refers to the date on which the participant intends to retire and is typically
 15 part of the fund's name. For instance, "2030" target date funds are designed for individuals who intend
 16 to retire in the year 2030.
 17

18 80. The Target Date CITs were established under the Declaration of Trust.
 19

20 81. The Target Date CITs are the default option for Plan participants that do not select a
 21 specific investment option for their retirement savings in the Plan.
 22

23 82. All assets within the Target Date CITs are ERISA-governed "plan assets" within the
 24 meaning of 29 C.F.R. § 2510.3-101.
 25

26 83. Upon their creation in 2016, the Committee Defendants added the Target Date CITs to
 27 the Plan, even though the funds had no prior performance history or track record which could
 28 demonstrate that they were appropriate funds for the Plan. Despite the lack of a track record, the
 Committee Defendants "mapped," or transferred, nearly \$5 billion of participant retirement savings
 from the Plan's previous target date option into the Target Date CITs.
 29

1 84. The Committee Defendants' decision to funnel Plan assets into untested, proprietary
 2 funds/CITs flouts fundamental standards of prudent investing. The Department of Labor has advised
 3 that, “[i]n general, plan fiduciaries should engage in an objective process to obtain information that
 4 will enable them to evaluate the prudence of any investment option made available under the plan. For
 5 example, in selecting a TDF [target date fund] you should consider prospectus information, such as
 6 information about performance (investment returns) and investment fees and expenses.”²

8 85. The Committee Defendants plainly did not (and necessarily could not) meet this
 9 threshold standard, because no “information about performance” existed for the brand-new Target
 10 Date CITs into which nearly \$5 billion of Plan assets were transferred in 2016, and thus Plan
 11 fiduciaries had nothing to consider. At a minimum, prudent fiduciary process requires a three-year
 12 performance history for an investment option prior to its inclusion in a plan. Nonetheless, the
 13 Committee Defendants decided to include the newly-created proprietary funds to serve Wells Fargo’s
 14 business interests in providing seed money for its new fund products.

16 86. In transferring Plan assets into the newly-launched Target Date CITs, the Committee
 17 Defendants served Wells Fargo’s business interests at the expense of Plan participants and
 18 beneficiaries, and disregarded basic fiduciary process.

19 87. In turn, the Target Date CITs invest the Plan’s assets into other Wells Fargo funds, also
 20 CITs, such as the Wells Fargo/SSGA Global Equity Index Fund, the Wells Fargo/SSGA Global Bond
 21 Index Fund, and the Wells Fargo/BlackRock Short-term Investment Fund. Each of these three funds
 22 are Wells Fargo products that are marketed to outside investors and directly and/or indirectly pay fees
 23 to Wells Fargo.

26 2 See Target Date Retirement Funds – Tips for ERISA Plan Fiduciaries, U.S. Department of
 27 Labor Employee Benefits Security Administration, February 2013.
 28 <https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/EBSA/about-ebsa/our-activities/resource-center/fact-sheets/target-date-retirement-funds.pdf>

1 88. Like the Target Date CITs, the Wells Fargo/SSGA Global Equity Index Fund and Wells
 2 Fargo/SSGA Global Bond Index Fund had insufficient performance track-records to qualify them for
 3 investment under standards of prudence. For instance, the Wells Fargo/SSGA Global Bond Index Fund
 4 was included in the Plan (through the Target Date CITs) immediately upon creation in December
 5 2016.
 6

7 89. To the best of Plaintiff's knowledge based on available information, neither the
 8 glidepath nor the combination of indices underlying the Target Date CITs had been tested for "target-
 9 date" investing before the Committee Defendants added the Target Date CITs to the Plan.

10 90. At the time the Committee Defendants selected the Target Date CITs for the Plan, there
 11 were ample non-proprietary target date funds available with established performance track-records
 12 and lower costs than the Target Date CITs. For example, State Street Global Advisors sponsors a target
 13 date suite that it created in 2009 that is nearly 20% cheaper than the Target Date CITs.
 14

15 91. In addition to the fact that the Committee Defendants did not properly consider the
 16 performance of the CITs (which was non-existent) before transferring \$5 billion of participants' assets
 17 into them, they also have failed to give appropriate consideration to the marked underperformance of
 18 these funds since their creation.

19 92. This failure to appropriately consider the underperformance of these funds since their
 20 selection for the Plan violates the Department of Labor's prudence regulation, which requires
 21 fiduciaries to engage in investment due diligence by giving appropriate consideration to the funds'
 22 performance and then to act accordingly. 29 C.F.R. § 2550.404a-1.
 23

24 93. The Department of Labor's disclosure regulation, 29 C.F.R. 2550.404a-5(d)(1)(3),
 25 requires Plan fiduciaries to disclose to participants investment returns compared to an "appropriate
 26 broad-based securities market index," i.e. a benchmark, for all fund options in the Plan.
 27
 28

94. Pursuant to 29 C.F.R. 2550.404a-5(d)(1)(3), the Committee Defendants selected the Morningstar Lifetime Conservative Index as the appropriate broad-based securities market index for the Target Date CITs.

95. The Target Date CITs dramatically underperformed their respective benchmarks that were selected by the Committee Defendants and disclosed to participants. In just one year, the Target Date CITs underperformed their benchmarks by over 2%.

96. Indeed, since their inception, the Target Date CITs underperformed their benchmark by approximately 2%, causing over one-hundred million dollars in losses to participants' retirement savings. Despite this consistent underperformance, the availability of cheaper, non-proprietary funds, and the Committee Defendants' failure of process when selecting the investment, the Target Date CITs remain the default option for participants in the Plan.

97. Because the Committee Defendants failed to consider the lack of a track record of the Target Date CITs before adding them to the Plan and then retained the funds despite sustained underperformance, Plaintiff and other participants have lost over one hundred million dollars in retirement savings.

b) Wells Fargo/Causeway International Value Fund

98. A Plan participant that seeks exposure to international stocks has only one option in the Plan: the “International Fund,” a fund-of-funds investment option, for which the Committee Defendants selected a series of funds into which participant investments in the International Fund flow.

99. The Wells Fargo Fargo/Causeway International Value Fund (the “WF International Value Fund”) is one of the funds the International Fund invests in and is therefore a Plan investment.

1 100. Based on the information currently available, the Committee Defendants were and are
 2 responsible for selecting the sub-funds that comprise the International Fund and thus were responsible
 3 for selecting the WF International Value Fund as a Plan investment.

4 101. The Committee Defendants included and retained the WF International Value Fund as
 5 a Plan investment (via the International Fund), despite the availability of cheaper and materially
 6 identical alternative investments, to seed and prop up the WF International Value Fund.

8 102. The WF International Value Fund is a CIT established under the Declaration of Trust.

9 103. All assets within the WF International Value Fund are ERISA-governed “plan assets”
 10 within the meaning of 29 C.F.R. § 2510.3-101.

11 104. The WF International Value Fund was created in September 2014, and added to the
 12 International Fund option on the Plan investment menu by the end of 2014.

14 105. As alleged above, prudent fiduciary process requires – at a minimum – a three-year
 15 performance history for an investment prior to its inclusion in a plan. Despite this, the Committee
 16 Defendants added the newly created proprietary fund, with no track record, to the Plan. They did this
 17 to serve Wells Fargo’s business interests, by using Plan assets as seed money for the newly created
 18 and untested proprietary fund.

19 106. The Committee Defendants failed to engage in a prudent process before adding the WF
 20 International Value Fund as a Plan investment because they failed to consider the Fund’s historical
 21 performance (which was non-existent) before adding it the Plan.

23 107. The Department of Labor has cautioned that a fiduciary violates his duty to participants
 24 where his fiduciary decision making is motivated by the intent to generate seed money that facilitates
 25 the marketing of a fund. *See* Department of Labor Advisory Opinion 1998-06A.

26 108. Here, the Committee Defendants used the Plan’s assets to seed the WF International
 27 Value Fund, as evidenced by the fact that the Plan’s assets constituted more than 50% of the total
 28

1 assets in the Fund at year-end 2014. Without such a substantial investment from the Plan, Wells
2 Fargo's ability to market its new, untested fund would have been greatly diminished.

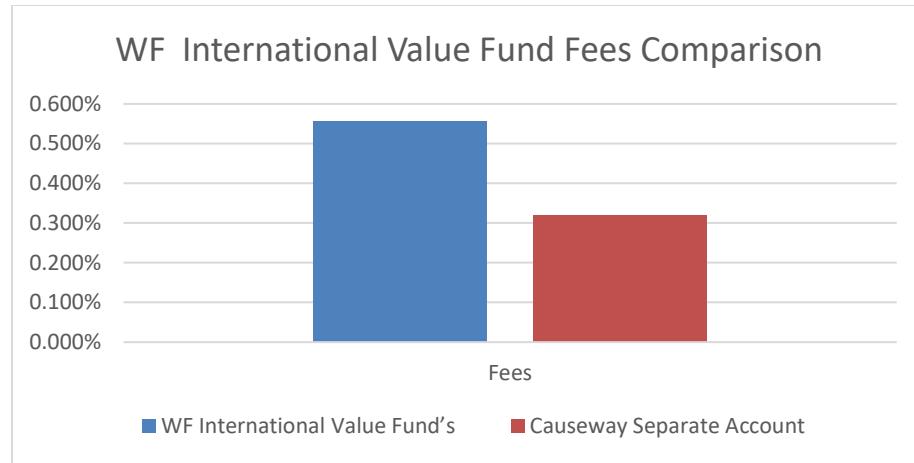
3 109. An International Value Fund offered by Causeway Capital Management as a Separate
4 Account ("the Causeway International Separate Account") is materially identical yet cheaper than the
5 WF International Value Fund.

6 110. In fact, the reported strategies of the Causeway International Separate Account and the
7 WF International Value Fund are identical: both funds report that their strategy is to invest primarily
8 in common stocks of companies located in developed countries outside the United States and that
9 normally, the fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in stocks of companies located in at least ten
10 foreign countries and invests the majority of its total assets in companies that pay dividends or
11 repurchase their shares. Both the Causeway International Separate Account and the WF International
12 Value Fund report that they may invest up to 10% of its total assets in companies in emerging (less
13 developed) markets.

16 111. The expense ratio for the Causeway International Separate Account is 0.32%.

17 112. The expense ratio of WF International Value Fund is 0.556%. Wells Fargo is
18 compensated with these fees.

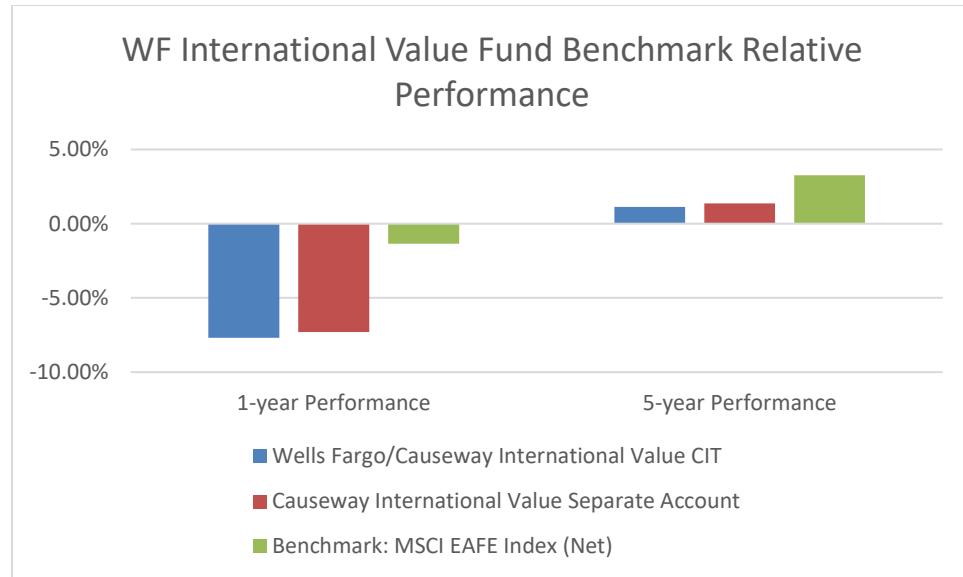
19 113. As illustrated in the following chart, the WF International Value Fund is almost double
20 the price of an identical Causeway International Separate Account.



114. Thus, the Committee Defendants seeded its WF International Value Fund with the Plan's assets, and retained that proprietary fund for as a Plan investment, even though a materially identical but cheaper non-proprietary alternative was available directly through Causeway and the WF proprietary fund was more expensive than benchmark fees charged by funds with the same strategy.

115. The additional compensation paid to Wells Fargo through the Plan's investment in WF International Value Fund reduces the value of the retirement accounts/savings of participants invested in this fund.

116. Pursuant to 29 C.F.R. 2550.404a-5(d)(1)(3), Plan fiduciaries selected the MSCI EAFE Index (Net) benchmark as the "appropriate broad-based securities market index" for the Wells Fargo International Value Fund. As illustrated below, the WF International Value Fund has substantially underperformed this benchmark over the past five years and the Causeway International Separate Account (which has an identical strategy) for the past five years.



117. Despite underperforming its benchmark (MSCI EAFE Index) and the Causeway International Separate Account on both a one year and five year basis, the Committee Defendants retained the WF International Value Fund as a Plan investment.

118. As a result of the Committee Defendants' breaches of fiduciary duty in selecting and retaining the WF International Value Fund as a Plan investment, the retirement accounts of participants invested in this fund grew approximately 10% less due to the Fund's underperformance compared to its benchmark.

119. As a result of the Committee Defendants' conduct with respect to the WF International Value Fund, the Plan has paid millions of dollars in excessive fees and lost millions of dollars through underperformance.

c) Wells Fargo Treasury Money Market Fund

120. Money market funds are intended to protect investors' principal investment and generate current income.

121. For this category of fund, the Committee Defendants selected and retained the Wells Fargo Treasury Money Market Mutual Fund (the "WF Treasury Fund") for the Plan without

1 adequately considering non-proprietary alternatives. The WF Treasury Fund has remained an
 2 investment option in the Plan despite more than a decade of underperformance and high fees.
 3

4 122. Pursuant to 29 C.F.R. 2550.404a-5(d)(1)(3), the Committee Defendants selected the
 5 FTSE 3-month Treasury Bill index as the “appropriate broad-based securities market index,” i.e. the
 6 benchmark for the WF Treasury Fund.
 7

8 123. Before the start of the Class Period, the WF Treasury Fund had substantially
 9 underperformed its benchmark and multiple alternative investment options that invested in short
 10 maturity bond funds. As of March 31, 2013, the WF Treasury Fund underperformed its benchmark
 11 (FTSE 3-month Treasury Bill index) across one, five, and ten-year horizons. For instance, the WF
 12 Treasury Fund underperformed its benchmark by over 18% on annual average during the ten years
 13 preceding the Class Period.
 14

15 124. The performance issues plaguing the WF Treasury Fund continued through the Class
 16 Period and until the present. For example, the WF Treasury Fund underperformed its benchmark
 17 (FTSE 3-month Treasury Bill index) every year since 2014, the start of the Class Period.
 18

19 125. Significantly, in 2014 and 2015, the WF Treasury Fund failed to meet its primary
 20 objective of protecting principal and generating current income. In both those years, the WF Treasury
 21 Fund generated no returns. At the same time, inflation rose at a rate of 1.7%. Thus, investors’ principal
 22 lost real value.
 23

24 126. In addition to the WF Treasury Fund’s prolonged and significant underperformance,
 25 its fees are above average for money market funds. After fee waivers, WF Treasury Fund charges an
 26 expense ratio of 0.2%. By contrast, the average fee level paid by plans with assets exceeding \$1B for
 27
 28

1 a money market fund was 0.14% according to the 2016 ICI Study.³ The ICI Study noted fees trending
 2 downward. Therefore, the current average fee level for money market funds is likely lower than 0.14%.

3 127. There was a robust market of alternative, non-proprietary funds that the Committee
 4 Defendants ignored in order to retain the underperforming and expensive WF Treasury Fund. For
 5 instance, Federated Investors offers an institutional separate account Government Liquidity Strategy
 6 that invests in short-term government debt like the WF Treasury Fund. The Federated Government
 7 Liquidity Strategy is less than half the cost of the WF Treasury Fund and has outperformed the WF
 8 Treasury Fund every year during the Class Period.

9 128. Numerous other service providers, including Fidelity's Money Market Treasury
 10 Portfolio, offer short-term government debt options like the WF Treasury Fund that are cheaper and
 11 have consistently performed better than the WF Treasury Fund.

12 129. Notwithstanding the high fees and sustained poor performance of the WF Treasury
 13 Fund, which underperformed its own benchmark (the FTSE 3-month Treasury Bill index, *see supra*)
 14 chosen by Plan fiduciaries pursuant to 29 C.F.R. 2550.404a-5(d)(1)(3), the Committee Defendants
 15 retained this proprietary Wells Fargo fund for the Plan. The Plan's total investment in the WF Treasury
 16 Fund was huge, totaling half a billion dollars by the end of 2016.

17 130. As a result of the Committee Defendants' disloyal and imprudent conduct with respect
 18 to the WF Treasury Fund, the Plan has lost millions of dollars of retirement assets through excessive
 19 fees and sustained and significant underperformance.

20 d) Wells Fargo Emerging Growth Fund

21
 22
 23
 24
 25
 26
 27 ³ *The BrightScope/ICI Defined Contribution Plan Profile: A Close Look at 401(k) Plans, 2016*
 28 (June 2019) available at, https://www.ici.org/pdf/19_ppr_dcplan_profile_401k.pdf

1 131. A Plan participant that seeks exposure to small-cap stocks has only one option in the
 2 Plan: the “Small Cap Fund,” a fund-of-funds investment option, through which the Committee
 3 Defendants selected a series of funds into which participant investments in the Small Cap Fund flow.
 4

5 132. The Wells Fargo Emerging Growth Mutual Fund (the “WF Growth Fund”) is one of
 6 the funds the Small Cap Fund invests in and is therefore a Plan investment.
 7

8 133. Based on the information currently available, the Committee Defendants were and are
 9 responsible for selecting the sub-funds that comprise the Small Cap Fund and thus were responsible
 10 for selecting the WF Growth Fund as a Plan investment.
 11

12 134. The Committee Defendants included and retained the WF Growth Fund for the Plan
 13 through the Small Cap Fund. The Committee Defendants supported Well Fargo’s struggling small-
 14 cap business by retaining the WF Growth Fund in the Plan, even though the fund is unreasonably
 15 expensive for one of the country’s largest plans, has underperformed its benchmarks and widely
 16 accepted non-proprietary funds, and is unnecessary for the Small Cap Fund’s strategy.
 17

18 135. However, the Committee Defendants did not need to include the WF Growth Fund as
 19 a component of the Small Cap Fund for the Small Cap Fund to meet its objective. The Small Cap Fund
 20 is comprised of five different funds: the WF Growth Fund and four non-proprietary components. In
 21 fact, the WF Growth Fund is duplicative of the Wellington Small Cap Growth Fund, which is one of
 22 the four non-proprietary components.
 23

24 136. Both the WF Growth Fund and Wellington Small Cap Growth Fund invest at least 80%
 25 of their net assets in equity securities of companies that exhibit signs of long-term growth and whose
 26 market capitalizations at the time of purchase are within the market capitalization range of companies
 27 included in the Russell 2000 Index or the S&P SmallCap 600 Index.
 28

137. The performance of both funds is highly correlated. Fund managers measure how much
 2 of their performance is explained by movements in its benchmark index using a statistical measure
 3

1 referred to as the “coefficient of determination” or “R-squared.” Both funds have coefficients of
2 determination with the Russell 2000 that exceed 90%; meaning that more than 90% of both funds’
3 performance can be explained by changes in the Russell 2000 index, rather than the managers’
4 decisions.
5

6 138. By including duplicative strategies, the Committee Defendants ensured that Wells
7 Fargo would receive compensation from the Plan and that the Plan’s assets would remain an anchor
8 for the Growth Fund. But, in so doing, the Plan sacrificed economies of scale that would have lowered
9 the expenses of other components in the Small Cap Fund.

10 139. In addition, the Plan retained a sub-optimal fund that other institutional investors were
11 dropping from their portfolios and plans throughout the Class Period. From the start of the Class Period
12 until the present, the WF Growth Fund’s investor base decreased by approximately 25%. This decline
13 was due to outside investors leaving the fund.
14

15 140. As other investors continued to pull their money from the WF Growth Fund, the Plan’s
16 massive investment in the Growth Fund was a lifeline to keep the WF Growth Fund commercially
17 viable.

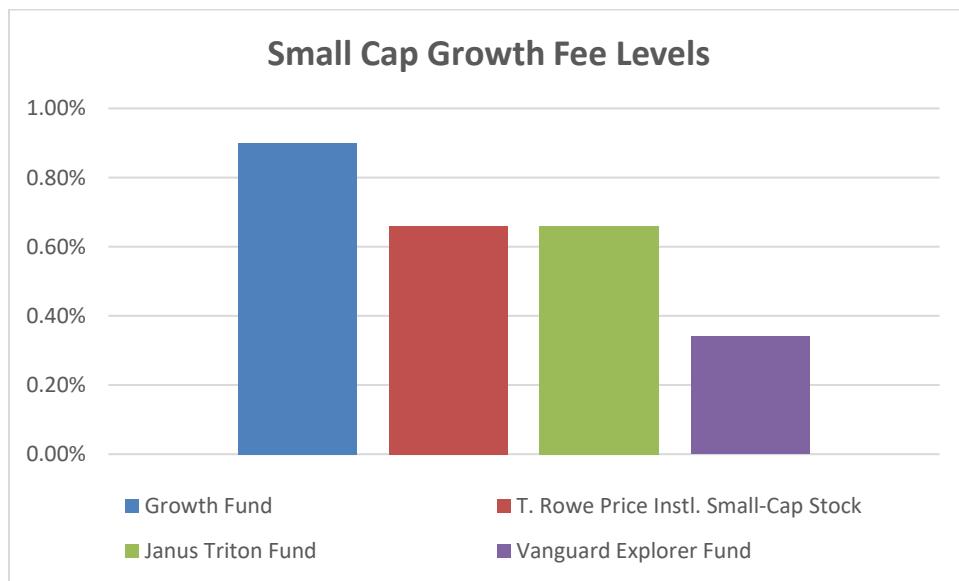
18 141. Because of the significant rate at which outside investors left the WF Growth Fund, the
19 Plan’s investment in the fund became outsized. To the best of Plaintiffs’ knowledge based on the
20 available information, the Plan’s investment in the WF Growth Fund represents approximately 30%
21 of its total assets under management.
22

23 142. The decline in external investment in the Growth Fund is explained by the high fees
24 associated with the fund for large institutional investors, availability of cheaper investment vehicles,
25 and availability of better performing alternatives.
26
27
28

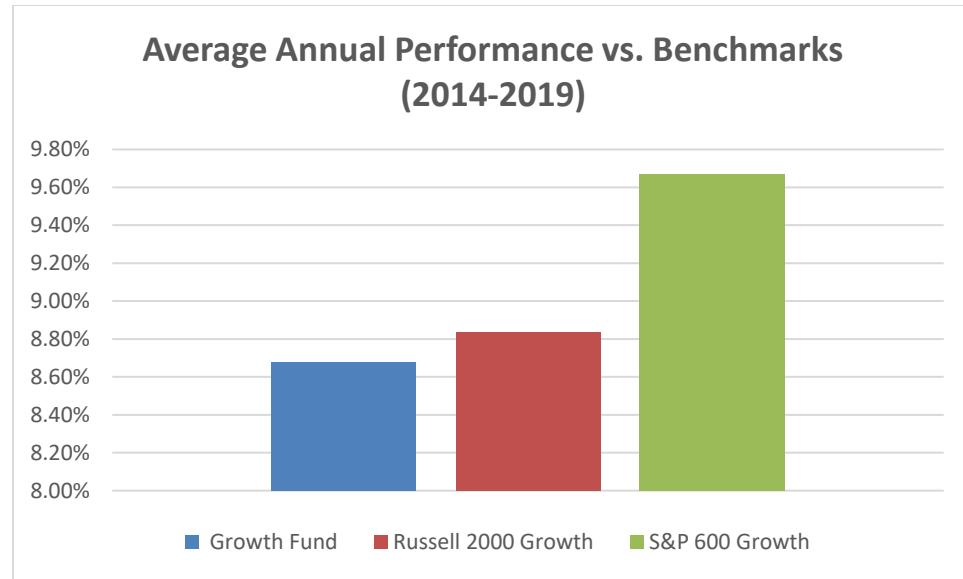
1 143. The 2016 ICI Study found the average expense ratio that plans with assets over \$1
 2 billion paid for domestic equity funds was 0.36%. By contrast, the WF Growth Fund, a domestic equity
 3 fund, has an expense ratio that is nearly 300% higher than that average: 0.9%.

4 144. The Committee Defendants also failed to consider the availability of cheaper
 5 alternatives or investment vehicles for the WF Growth Fund.

6 145. As illustrated in the following chart, there are a substantial number of cheaper, non-
 7 proprietary alternatives that have outperformed the WF Growth Fund. For instance, the T. Rowe Price
 8 Institutional Small-Cap Stock Fund, Triton Fund, and Vanguard Explorer Fund are all actively
 9 managed small-cap growth funds like the WF Growth Fund. Each has a lower expense ratio than the
 10 WF Growth Fund, has outperformed the WF Growth Fund during the past five years, and has had
 11 sustained investor interest unlike the WF Growth Fund.



146. The WF Growth Fund also underperformed its benchmark. As illustrated in the
 following chart, between 2014 and the end of 2019, the Growth Fund underperformed both the Russell
 2000 Growth and S&P 600 SmallCap Growth Indices.



147. Instead of acting in the participants' best interest and removing the WF Growth Fund, the Committee Defendants retained the fund to prop it up, as other investors fled the fund.

148. As a result of the Committee Defendants' conduct with respect to the Wells Fargo Emerging Growth Fund, Plaintiff and other participants have lost millions of dollars in retirement assets through the payment of excessive fees and sustained and significant performance.

17

(2) Defendants Engaged in Self-Dealing and Caused Many Prohibited Transactions in Violation of ERISA

149. ERISA fiduciaries have a duty to avoid transactions that are prohibited by ERISA. Through the many Wells Fargo proprietary funds selected and maintained for the Plan, Wells Fargo and its subsidiaries and affiliates earn fees from and use for their benefit the Plan's assets, which constitute prohibited transactions in violation of ERISA §§ 406(a) and (b), in a number of different ways. 29 U.S.C. 1106(a) and (b).

150. The Committee Defendants caused many violations of ERISA §§ 406(a) and (b) in order to provide Wells Fargo and its subsidiaries and affiliates substantial direct and indirect fees from the Plan's assets, which significantly reduced participants' retirement savings.

151. Parties-in-interest are also liable for receiving fees which violate ERISA § 406.

a) Wells Fargo Subsidiaries Take Fees from the Plan’s Assets Held in the Target Date CITs and the WF Stable Value Fund.

152. The Committee Defendants selected several Wells Fargo proprietary funds as investment options in the Plan, including: the Wells Fargo International Value Fund; Wells Fargo Federated Total Return Bond Fund, the Wells Fargo Stable Value, the Wells Fargo Treasury Money Market Fund, and the Wells Fargo Emerging Growth Fund (through the Small Cap Fund).

153. Specifically, the Committee Defendants caused the Plan to pay Wells Fargo Bank fees of 0.556% for the Wells Fargo International Value Fund and caused the Plan to pay fees of 0.164% to Wells Fargo Bank for the Wells Fargo Federated Total Return Bond Fund.

154. Similarly, the Committee Defendants selected the Stable Value Fund as an investment option, which is a separately managed account that is managed by Galliard Capital Management, Inc., a subsidiary of Wells Fargo and thus caused the Plan to pay Wells Fargo fees of 0.198% per dollar invested in the Stable Value Fund (through Galliard).

155. The Committee Defendants also caused the Plan to pay Wells Fargo fees of 0.90% for the Wells Fargo Emerging Growth Fund.

156. The Committee Defendants also caused the Plan to pay Wells Fargo fees of 0.20% for the Wells Fargo Treasury Fund.

b) Wells Fargo Takes Impermissible Fees from Plan Assets Through the WF STIFs

157. Each of the CITs is a “common or collective trust fund of a bank” within the meaning of 29 C.F.R. § 2510.3-101(h)(ii). The assets held in the CITs are therefore “plan assets” within the meaning of 29 CFR § 2510.3-101.

158. The Target Date CITs, Wells Fargo/Causeway International Value Fund, and the Wells Fargo Federated Total Return Bond Fund are established and governed under the Declaration of Trust, which grants Wells Fargo Bank “exclusive management, with respect to the acquisition, investment,

1 reinvestment, holding, or disposition of any securities or other property at any time held by it and
 2 constituting part of any" CIT. And that management authority is "absolute and uncontrolled" and
 3 binding upon the Plan, participants, and the Committee Defendants.

4 159. Through the Declaration of Trust, the Committee Defendants agreed that Wells Fargo
 5 Bank "may charge a reasonable fee for its management and administration of [the CITs] and withdraw
 6 the amount thereof from the [CITs]."

7 160. Wells Fargo Bank used its management authority over the CITs to invest the CITs (and
 8 the Plan assets therein) into Wells Fargo/BlackRock Short-Term Investment Fund and/or the Wells
 9 Fargo Stable Return Fund (collective, "WF STIFs"), both of which pay additional fees to Wells Fargo
 10 Bank.

11 161. Wells Fargo Bank also determines how much of the Plan's assets are invested in the
 12 WF STIFs and the duration for which they will remain invested therein.

13 162. The Stable Value Fund is not registered as an investment company under the
 14 Investment Company Act of 1940 and all of the assets therein were invested by the Plan. The assets
 15 held in the Stable Value Fund are therefore "plan assets" within the meaning of 29 CFR § 2510.3-101.

16 163. Similarly, Galliard invests some of the assets within the WF Stable Value Fund in the
 17 WF STIFs.

18 164. On behalf of the Stable Value Fund, the Wells Fargo subsidiary, Galliard, determines
 19 how much of the Plan's assets are invested in the WF STIFs and the duration for which they will
 20 remain invested therein.

21 165. Each of the WF STIFs is itself a "common or collective trust fund of a bank" within
 22 the meaning of 29 CFR § 2510.3-101(h)(ii). The assets held therein are therefore ERISA "plan assets"
 23 within the meaning of 29 CFR § 2510.3-101.

166. Wells Fargo Bank uses its discretion over the WF STIFs to take Plan assets held therein to compensate itself for managing the WF STIFs. Specifically, Wells Fargo Bank pays itself 0.08% per dollar invested in the Wells Fargo/BlackRock Short-Term Investment Fund and 0.18% per dollar invested in the Wells Fargo Stable Return Fund as compensation for managing the WF STIFs.

c) Wells Fargo Retains Float Income Earned on Plan Assets Held in the WF STIFs.

167. “Float” is the practice where uninvested cash in a fund is used to earn interest.

9 168. Wells Fargo Bank used its control over the Plan's assets held in the WF STIFs to
10 generate "float" income from uninvested cash held in these funds.

169. However, rather than remitting the “float” income earned from Plan assets back to the Plan, Wells Fargo Bank keeps the “float” income for itself. As a result, Wells Fargo Bank enriched itself at the expense of the Plan and to the detriment of Plaintiff and other participants’ retirement savings.

V. CLASS ALLEGATIONS

170. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of the following Class:

All participants and beneficiaries in the Wells Fargo & Company 401(k) Plan from March 13, 2014 through the date of judgment. Any individual Defendants are excluded from the class.

171. Class certification is appropriate under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and (b)(1) and/or (b)(3).

172. **Numerosity.** The Class satisfies the numerosity requirement because it is composed of thousands of persons. The Plan currently has more than 344,287 participants. The number of Class members is so large that joinder of all its members is impracticable.

173. **Commonality.** As to the members of the Class, this case presents numerous common questions of law and fact, among them:

(a) Whether the Committee Defendants were and are ERISA fiduciaries responsible for selecting, retaining, removing and monitoring the Plan investments;

- 1 (b) Whether the Committee Defendants breached their ERISA fiduciary duties in
- 2 monitoring or failing to monitor the investment options in the Plan during the Class
- 3 Period;
- 4 (c) Whether the Committee Defendants breached their ERISA fiduciary duties in
- 5 selecting additional Wells Fargo proprietary fund options for the Plan during the
- 6 Class Period;
- 7 (d) Whether the Committee Defendants, Wells Fargo Bank, and/or Galliard caused the
- 8 Plan to engage in multiple prohibited transactions in violation of ERISA § 406, 29
- 9 U.S.C. § 1106, throughout the Class Period;
- 10 (e) Whether the Plan and its participants suffered losses as a result of Defendants'
- 11 fiduciary breaches and prohibited transactions.

174. **Typicality.** Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the Plan Class because (a) to
 10 the extent that Plaintiff seeks relief on behalf of the Plan pursuant to § 502(a)(2) of ERISA her claims
 11 are not only typical of, but the same as, a claim under § 502(a)(2) brought by any other Class Member;
 12 (b) to the extent that Plaintiff seeks equitable relief, that relief would affect all Class Members equally;
 13 all of the Class members were injured and continue to be injured in the same manner by the alleged
 14 breaches of fiduciary duty. She has no interests that are antagonistic to the claims of the Class. She
 15 understands that this matter cannot be settled without the Court's approval.

175. **Adequacy.** Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class and is
 18 committed to the vigorous representation of the Class. Plaintiff retained counsel, Cohen Milstein
 19 Sellers and Toll PLLC ("Cohen Milstein") and Feinberg Jackson Worthman & Wasow LLP
 20 ("Feinberg Jackson"), who are experienced in class action and ERISA litigation, and Plaintiff has no
 21 interests antagonistic to or in conflict with the interests of the Class.

23 176. Plaintiff's counsel has agreed to advance the costs of the litigation contingent upon the
 24 outcome. Counsel are aware that no fee can be awarded without the Court's approval.

25 177. A class action is the superior method for the fair and efficient adjudication of this
 26 controversy. Joinder of all members of the Class is impracticable. The losses suffered by some of the

1 individual members of the Class may be small, and it would therefore be impracticable for individual
 2 members to bear the expense and burden of individual litigation to enforce their rights.

3 178. Moreover, the fiduciary defendants to the Plan named herein were and are obligated to
 4 treat all Class members similarly because ERISA imposes uniform standards of conduct on fiduciaries.
 5 Individual proceedings, therefore, would pose the risk of inconsistent adjudications. Plaintiff is
 6 unaware of any difficulty in the management of this action as a class action.
 7

8 179. The Class may be certified under Rule 23(b).

9 A. **Rule 23(b)(1) requirements.** As an ERISA breach of fiduciary duty action, this action
 10 is a classic 23(b)(1) class action. Prosecution of separate actions by individual members would
 11 create the risk of (A) inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual class
 12 members that would establish incompatible standards of conduct for Defendants, or (B)
 13 adjudications with respect to individual class members that would, as a practical matter, be
 14 dispositive of the interests of the other members not parties to the adjudication or substantially
 15 impair or impede their ability to protect their interests.
 16

17 B. **Rule 23(b)(2) requirements.** Rule 23(b)(2) allows class treatment when “the party
 18 opposing the class has acted or refused to act on grounds that apply generally to the class, so
 19 that final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief is appropriate respecting the class
 20 as a whole.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2). Here, the challenged conduct at issue—Defendants’
 21 investment of plan assets and improper use thereof—not only can be, but must be enjoined or
 22 declared unlawful only as to all of the Class members or as to none of them. Because the focus
 23 of Plaintiff’s claims is on Defendants’ actions, and because the relief sought is equitable plan-
 24 wide relief, there are simply no individual issues. The requirements for Rule 23(b)(2)
 25 certification are plainly met.
 26

27 C. **Rule 23(b)(3) requirements.** This action is suitable to proceed as a class action under
 28

1 Rule 23(b)(3) because questions of law and fact common to the members of the Class
 2 predominate over individual questions, and a class action is superior to other available methods
 3 for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Given the nature of the allegations,
 4 no class member has an interest in individually controlling the prosecution of this matter.
 5

6 **VI. CAUSES OF ACTION**

7 **Count I**

8 Breach of Fiduciary Duties for Failing to Prudently and Loyally Select and Monitor Investments for
 the Plan in Violation of ERISA § 404, 29 U.S.C. § 1104
 (Against Committee Defendants)

9 180. Plaintiff restates and incorporates the allegations of the preceding paragraphs as if set
 10 forth fully herein.

12 181. At all relevant times, the Committee Defendants were fiduciaries within the meaning
 13 of 29 U.S.C. § 1002(21)(A)(i). As fiduciaries, they had a duty to act solely in the interest of the
 14 participants and beneficiaries of the Plan and “for the exclusive purpose of: (i) providing benefits to
 15 participants and their beneficiaries; and (ii) defraying reasonable expenses of administering the plan”
 16 in accordance with ERISA § 404(a)(1)(A), 29 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1)(A).

17 182. The Committee Defendants further were required to discharge their duties “with the
 18 care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing that a prudent man acting
 19 in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use in the conduct of an enterprise of a like
 20 character and with like aims,” in accordance with ERISA § 404(a)(1)(B), 29 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1)(B).
 22 These fiduciary duties include the ongoing duty to monitor all plan investments and remove imprudent
 23 or disloyal investments from the Plan’s menu.

24 183. ERISA’s duty of prudence required the Committee Defendants to follow reasonable
 25 standards of investment due diligence by giving appropriate consideration to those facts and
 26 circumstances that, given the scope of their fiduciary investment duties, they knew or should have

1 known were relevant to the particular investments of the Plan, and then to act accordingly. 29 C.F.R.
 2 § 2550.404a-1.

3 184. As set forth in detail above, the Committee Defendants breached these fiduciary duties
 4 by, inter alia:

- 5 a. Selecting the Target Date CITs and WF International Value Fund without considering
 the funds' historical performance, the availability of cheaper, better performing
 alternatives, or their inherent conflict;
- 6 b. Choosing to maintain Wells Fargo proprietary funds as investment options for the Plan
 without adequately considering non-proprietary funds that did not have excessive
 expenses and which performed better than the Wells Fargo funds;
- 7 c. Failing to monitor the Plan investment options and remove Wells Fargo-affiliated funds
 by, among other things: (i) giving preferential treatment to Wells Fargo-proprietary
 funds; (ii) failing to avoid conflicts of interest; (iii) failing to adequately consider non-
 proprietary funds which did not have unnecessary fund layering and excessive fees and
 expenses, and which performed better than the Wells Fargo funds; (iv) failing to
 remove Wells Fargo proprietary funds from the Plan which were selected based on an
 imprudent and disloyal process which gave preferential treatment to Wells Fargo funds;
 and (v) failing to adequately consider whether continuing to invest Plan assets in Wells
 Fargo proprietary funds constituted party-in-interest transactions.

23 185. As a direct and proximate result of the above breaches of fiduciary duties, the Plan and
 24 its participants have suffered hundreds of millions of dollars of losses in retirement assets, for which
 25 all Defendants named in this Count are jointly and severally liable.

26 186. ERISA § 502(a)(2), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(2) authorizes a participant or beneficiary to
 27 bring a civil action "for appropriate relief under section 1109 of this title."

187. ERISA § 409(a), 29 U.S.C. § 1109(a), mandates that “[a]ny person who is a fiduciary with respect to a plan who breaches any of the responsibilities, obligations, or duties imposed upon fiduciaries by this subchapter shall be personally liable to make good to such plan any losses to the plan resulting from each such breach, and to restore to such plan any profits of such fiduciary which have been made through use of assets of the plan by the fiduciary, and shall be subject to such other equitable or remedial relief as the court may deem appropriate, including removal of such fiduciary.”

188. Pursuant to ERISA §§ 502(a)(2) and 409(a), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(2) and §1109(a), Plaintiff seeks all available and appropriate remedies against the Committee Defendants to redress violations of 29 U.S.C. § 1104 described herein, including, but not limited to the relief set forth below in the Prayer For Relief.

189. ERISA § 502(a)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(3), authorizes a participant or beneficiary to bring a civil action to “(A) enjoin any act or practice which violates any provision of this title or the terms of the plan, or (B) to obtain other appropriate equitable relief (i) to redress such violations or (ii) to enforce any provisions of this title or the terms of the plan.”

190. Pursuant ERISA § 502(a)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(3), Plaintiff seeks all available and appropriate equitable relief against the Committee Defendants to redress the violations of 29 U.S.C. § 1104 described herein, including, but not limited to the relief set forth below in the Prayer For Relief.

Count II
Violations of ERISA § 406(a), 29 U.S.C. § 1106(a) for
Engaging in Prohibited Transactions
(Against Committee Defendants, Wells Fargo Bank and Galliard)

191. Plaintiff restates and incorporates the allegations of the preceding paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

1 192. ERISA § 406(a)(1)(A), 29 U.S.C. § 1106(a)(1)(A), prohibits transactions that
 2 constitute direct or indirect sale or exchange of property between a plan and any parties in interest and
 3 prohibits fiduciaries from causing the plan to engage in such transactions.
 4

5 193. The Committee Defendants caused the Plan to engage in multiple party-in-interest
 6 transactions, by causing the Plan to repeatedly purchase property (i.e., interests in Wells Fargo
 7 proprietary funds) from Wells Fargo (which holds legal title to the Wells Fargo mutual fund assets)
 8 and/or WFB (which holds legal title to the Wells Fargo CIT assets). Each purchase by the Plan of an
 9 interest in the Wells Fargo proprietary funds during the Class Period constituted a separate violation
 10 of ERISA § 406(a)(1)(A), 29 U.S.C. § 1106(a)(1)(A).
 11

12 194. Wells Fargo Bank caused the CITs holding the Plan's assets to engage in multiple
 13 party-in-interest transactions, namely causing the Plan, through the CITs, to repeatedly purchase
 14 interests in other Wells Fargo CITs from itself, as Wells Fargo Bank is the trustee of all the Wells
 15 Fargo CITs. Each time Wells Fargo Bank caused the Plan (through a CIT) to purchase an interest in
 16 other Wells Fargo funds during the Class Period, this constituted a separate violation of ERISA §
 17 406(a)(1)(A), 29 U.S.C. § 1106(a)(1)(A).
 18

19 195. Galliard caused the Stable Value Fund (which held/holds the Plan's assets) to engage
 20 in multiple party-in-interest transactions by repeatedly causing the Plan to purchase interests in the
 21 WF STIFs from Wells Fargo Bank which is the Trustee of the WF STIFs. Each purchase by the Stable
 22 Value Fund (holding the Plan's assets) of an interest in the WF STIFs during the Class Period
 23 constituted a separate violation of ERISA § 406(a)(1)(A), 29 U.S.C. § 1106(a)(1)(A).
 24

25 196. ERISA § 406(a)(1)(D), 29 U.S.C. § 1106(a)(1)(D), prohibits transactions that
 26 constitute direct or indirect transfers of a plan assets to, or use of a plan's assets by or for the benefit
 27 of, parties in interest, and prohibits fiduciaries from causing a plan to engage in such transactions.
 28

1 197. The Committee Defendants, Wells Fargo Bank, and Galliard caused the Plan to engage
 2 in multiple violations of ERISA § 406(a)(1)(D), 29 U.S.C. § 1106(a)(1)(D) by causing the repeated
 3 transfer of Plan assets directly and/or indirectly to Wells Fargo Bank, Galliard, and Wells Fargo & Co.
 4 (all parties in interest), in the form of various direct or indirect fees, which constituted multiple,
 5 knowing violations of ERISA § 406(a)(1)(D), 29 U.S.C. § 1106(a)(1)(D).
 6

7 198. ERISA § 502(a)(2), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(2) authorizes a participant or beneficiary to
 8 bring a civil action “for appropriate relief under section 1109 of this title.”

9 199. ERISA § 409(a), 29 U.S.C. § 1109(a), mandates that “[a]ny person who is a fiduciary
 10 with respect to a plan who breaches any of the responsibilities, obligations, or duties imposed upon
 11 fiduciaries by this subchapter shall be personally liable to make good to such plan any losses to the
 12 plan resulting from each such breach, and to restore to such plan any profits of such fiduciary which
 13 have been made through use of assets of the plan by the fiduciary, and shall be subject to such other
 14 equitable or remedial relief as the court may deem appropriate, including removal of such fiduciary.”

16 200. Pursuant to ERISA §§ 502(a)(2) and 409(a), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(2) and §1109(a),
 17 Plaintiff seeks all available and appropriate remedies against the Committee Defendants, Wells Fargo
 18 Bank and Galliard to redress violations of 29 U.S.C. § 1106(a) described herein, including, but not
 19 limited to the relief set forth below in the Prayer For Relief.

20 201. ERISA § 502(a)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(3), authorizes a participant or beneficiary to
 21 bring a civil action to “(A) enjoin any act or practice which violates any provision of this title or the
 22 terms of the plan, or (B) to obtain other appropriate equitable relief (i) to redress such violations or (ii)
 23 to enforce any provisions of this title or the terms of the plan.”

25 202. Pursuant ERISA § 502(a)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(3), Plaintiff seeks all available and
 26 appropriate equitable relief against the Committee Defendants, Wells Fargo Bank and Galliard to

1 redress the violations of 29 U.S.C. § 1106(a) described herein, including, but not limited to the relief
 2 set forth below in the Prayer For Relief.
 3

4 **Count III**

5 Violations of ERISA §406(b), 29 U.S.C. § 1106(b)
 (Against Committee Defendants, Wells Fargo Bank and Galliard)

6 203. ERISA § 406(b)(1), 29 U.S.C. § 1106(b)(1) prohibits a fiduciary from “deal[ing] with
 7 the assets of the plan in his own interest or for his own account” ERISA § 406(b)(1), 29 U.S.C.
 8 § 1106(b)(1).

9 204. ERISA § 406(b)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1106(b)(3) prohibits a fiduciary from “receiv[ing] any
 10 consideration for his own personal account from any party dealing with such plan in connection with
 11 a transaction involving the assets of the plan.”

12 205. By virtue of their positions as fiduciaries of the Plan, the Committee Defendants made
 13 decisions about the investment of the Plan’s assets in ways that benefitted themselves or were in their
 14 own self-interest because: (a) Wells Fargo received many direct and indirect fees and other
 15 compensation from the Plan’s investment in Wells Fargo proprietary funds; (b) the commercial
 16 viability of the proprietary funds improved with increased assets under management including from
 17 the Plan’s investments; and/or (c) the Defendants were all Wells Fargo executives whose
 18 compensation and promotion levels increased when they acted to increase revenue for Wells Fargo.
 19

20 206. The Committee Defendants’ decisions based on Wells Fargo’s and their own self-
 21 interest violated ERISA § 406(b)(1) and (3), 29 U.S.C. § 1106(b)(1), (3).

22 207. By virtue of the control and authority granted to them by the Committee Defendants,
 23 Wells Fargo Bank and Galliard made decisions about the investment and use of the Plan’s assets in
 24 ways that benefitted themselves or were in their own self-interest because: (a) both Wells Fargo Bank
 25 and Galliard transferred Plan assets to themselves as compensation; (b) both Wells Fargo Bank and
 26 Galliard

1 Galliard invested or otherwise used Plan assets in a manner that earned themselves, Wells Fargo &
 2 Co., and/or their affiliates additional compensation.

3 208. Wells Fargo Bank and Galliard made decisions based on Wells Fargo's and their own
 4 self-interest in violation of ERISA §§ 406(b)(1) and (3), 29 U.S.C. §§ 1106(b)(1), (3). As a direct and
 5 proximate result of the above violations of ERISA §§ 406(b)(1) and (3), 29 U.S.C. §§ 1106(b)(1) and
 6 (3), the Plan and its participants have suffered hundreds of millions of dollars of losses in retirement
 7 assets, for which all Defendants named in this Count are jointly and severally liable.

8 209. ERISA § 502(a)(2), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(2) authorizes a participant or beneficiary to
 9 bring a civil action "for appropriate relief under section 1109 of this title."

10 210. ERISA § 409(a), 29 U.S.C. § 1109(a), mandates that "[a]ny person who is a fiduciary
 11 with respect to a plan who breaches any of the responsibilities, obligations, or duties imposed upon
 12 fiduciaries by this subchapter shall be personally liable to make good to such plan any losses to the
 13 plan resulting from each such breach, and to restore to such plan any profits of such fiduciary which
 14 have been made through use of assets of the plan by the fiduciary, and shall be subject to such other
 15 equitable or remedial relief as the court may deem appropriate, including removal of such fiduciary."

16 211. Pursuant to ERISA §§ 502(a)(2) and 409(a), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(2) and §1109(a),
 17 Plaintiff seeks all available and appropriate remedies against the Committee Defendants, Wells Fargo
 18 Bank and Galliard to redress violations of 29 U.S.C. § 1106(b) described herein, including, but not
 19 limited to the relief set forth below in the Prayer For Relief.

20 212. ERISA § 502(a)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(3), authorizes a participant or beneficiary to
 21 bring a civil action to "(A) enjoin any act or practice which violates any provision of this title or the
 22 terms of the plan, or (B) to obtain other appropriate equitable relief (i) to redress such violations or (ii)
 23 to enforce any provisions of this title or the terms of the plan."

213. Pursuant ERISA § 502(a)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(3), Plaintiff seeks all available and appropriate equitable relief against the Committee Defendants, Wells Fargo Bank and Galliard to redress the violations of 29 U.S.C. § 1106(b) described herein, including, but not limited to the relief set forth below in the Prayer For Relief.

Count IV

Failure to Monitor Other Fiduciaries in Violation of ERISA §404, 29 U.S.C. § 1104
(Against the Board Defendants)

214. Plaintiff restates and incorporates the allegations of the preceding paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

215. As alleged above, the Board Defendants were and continue to be Plan fiduciaries under 29 U.S.C. § 1002(21).

216. As fiduciaries, the Board Defendants were required by ERISA § 404(a)(1)(A) to manage and administer the Plan and the Plan's investments "solely in the interest of the participants and beneficiaries" of the Plan and for the "exclusive purpose" of providing benefits to the participants and beneficiaries of the Plan. 29 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1)(A).

217. As fiduciaries, the Board Defendants were required by ERISA § 404(a)(1)(B) to discharge their duties “with the care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing that a prudent man acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use in the conduct of an enterprise of a like character and with like aims.” 29 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1)(B).

218. Under ERISA, a fiduciary charged in a plan document with the authority to select other fiduciaries has an ongoing duty to monitor the performance of those persons to ensure that their performance has complied with statutory standards, and they have a duty to remove any appointed fiduciary who is not complying with ERISA's fiduciary requirements, including ERISA § 404(a)(1) and 406, 29 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1) and 1106.

1 219. As previously alleged, the Board Defendants were responsible for the appointment and
 2 removal of the Employee Benefit Review Committee Members and for periodically monitoring the
 3 performance of those members. The Board Defendants breached that duty by, *inter alia*: failing to
 4 monitor their appointees, failing to monitor their appointees' fiduciary process, failing to ensure that
 5 the monitored fiduciaries considered the ready availability of comparable non-proprietary fund options
 6 to a plan of the size of the Wells Fargo Plan, failing to ensure that the Employee Benefit Review
 7 Committee Members did not cause prohibited transactions, and for failing to remove appointees who
 8 made imprudent and disloyal decisions with the Plan's assets.

10 220. As a direct and proximate result of the above breaches of fiduciary duties, the Plan and
 11 its participants have suffered hundreds of millions of dollars of losses in retirement assets, for which
 12 all Defendants named in this Count are jointly and severally liable.

14 221. ERISA § 502(a)(2), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(2) authorizes a participant or beneficiary to
 15 bring a civil action "for appropriate relief under section 1109 of this title."

16 222. ERISA § 409(a), 29 U.S.C. § 1109(a), mandates that "[a]ny person who is a fiduciary
 17 with respect to a plan who breaches any of the responsibilities, obligations, or duties imposed upon
 18 fiduciaries by this subchapter shall be personally liable to make good to such plan any losses to the
 19 plan resulting from each such breach, and to restore to such plan any profits of such fiduciary which
 20 have been made through use of assets of the plan by the fiduciary, and shall be subject to such other
 21 equitable or remedial relief as the court may deem appropriate, including removal of such fiduciary."

23 223. Pursuant to ERISA §§ 502(a)(2) and 409(a), 29 U.S.C. §§ 1132(a)(2) and 1109(a),
 24 Plaintiff seeks all available and appropriate remedies against the Board Defendants to redress
 25 violations of 29 U.S.C. § 1104 described herein, including, but not limited to the relief set forth below
 26 in the Prayer For Relief.

224. ERISA § 502(a)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(3), authorizes a participant or beneficiary to bring a civil action to “(A) enjoin any act or practice which violates any provision of this title or the terms of the plan, or (B) to obtain other appropriate equitable relief (i) to redress such violations or (ii) to enforce any provisions of this title or the terms of the plan.”

225. Pursuant ERISA § 502(a)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(3), Plaintiff seeks all available and appropriate equitable relief against the Board Defendants to redress the violations of 29 U.S.C. § 1104 described herein, including, but not limited to the relief set forth below in the Prayer For Relief.

Count V

Violations of ERISA §406(a), 29 U.S.C. § 1106(a) for
Engaging in Prohibited Transactions
(Against Defendant Wells Fargo & Co.)

12 226. Plaintiff restates and incorporates the allegations of the preceding paragraphs as if set
13 forth fully herein.

227. Wells Fargo & Co. is a party-in-interest to the Plan because, among other things, it is an employer whose employees are covered by the Plan 29 U.S.C. § 1002(14)(C).

228. 29 U.S.C. § 1106(a)(1)(D) prohibits transactions that constitute the direct or indirect transfer to, or use by or for the benefit of a party in interest, of any assets of the plan.

229. The Wells Fargo Plan's assets were repeatedly transferred to Wells Fargo & Co. as fees or compensation for the Wells Fargo affiliated funds in the Plan that were managed by Wells Fargo Bank, Galliard, and/or their subsidiaries or other affiliates of Wells Fargo & Co. Each of those direct or indirect transfers of the Plan's assets to Wells Fargo & Co. constitutes a violation of 29 U.S.C. § 1106(a)(1)(D).

230. As a party-in-interest, Wells Fargo & Co. is liable for knowing participation in the direct and indirect transfers of the Plan's assets into its account under 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(3). *Harris Trust and Savings Bank v. Salomon Smith Barney, Inc.*, 120 S.Ct. 2180 (2000).

1 231. Because it received the Plan's assets in its own account and retains records of those
 2 transfers, Wells Fargo & Co. had and has actual or constructive knowledge of all of the violations of
 3 29 U.S.C. § 1106(a)(1)(D) described above.

4 232. In particular, Wells Fargo & Co knew or should have known that the transfers from the
 5 Wells Fargo Plan were transfers of "plan assets" subject to ERISA because Wells Fargo & Co is in
 6 fact the sponsor of the Wells Fargo Plan and it knew or should have known that the Plan must comply
 7 with ERISA in order for Wells Fargo's employer contributions to avoid income taxes, which they did.

8 233. Wells Fargo & Co. knew or should have known that the transfers of compensation from
 9 the Plan to Wells Fargo & Co. violated 29 U.S.C. § 1106(a)(1)(D) because it discloses in its
 10 governmental filings with the Department of Labor that the Plan engages in "party-in-interest"
 11 transactions for the Wells Fargo affiliated funds that the Plan invests in.

12 234. Because Wells Fargo & Co. repeatedly received the Wells Fargo Plan's assets into its
 13 own account, Wells Fargo & Co. participated in all the prohibited transfers that violated 29 U.S.C. §
 14 1106(a)(1)(D).

15 235. The Plan's assets that were transferred to Wells Fargo & Co. in violation of 29 U.S.C.
 16 § 1106(a)(1)(D) were transferred into an account belonging to Wells Fargo & Co. and based on the
 17 information currently available, the ill-gotten funds remain in such account.

18 236. Alternatively, the balance of Wells Fargo & Co. account wherein the prohibited
 19 transfers were deposited has at all relevant times remained above the total value of illegal transfers
 20 because (i) Wells Fargo & Co. reported to shareholders between \$16 million to \$23 billion in their
 21 cash account, and (ii) Plaintiff estimate that the total value of the illegal transfers represents 0.001 of
 22 the balance of Wells Fargo & Co.'s account.

23 237. Wells Fargo & Co. maintains detailed financial and accounting records that would
 24 enable Plaintiff to trace the transfer of assets from the Plan or its investments to Wells Fargo & Co.

238. ERISA § 502(a)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(3), authorizes a participant or beneficiary to bring a civil action to “(A) enjoin any act or practice which violates any provision of this title or the terms of the plan, or (B) to obtain other appropriate equitable relief (i) to redress such violations or (ii) to enforce any provisions of this title or the terms of the plan.”

239. Pursuant ERISA § 502(a)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(3), Wells Fargo & Co. is liable as a party-in-interest to disgorge to the Plan any ill-gotten profits and/or assets it received as a result of the repeated violations of 29 U.S.C. § 1106(a)(1)(D). Plaintiff seeks all available and appropriate equitable relief against Wells Fargo & Co. to redress the violations of 29 U.S.C. § 1106(a) described herein, including, but not limited to the relief set forth below in the Prayer For Relief.

VII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Plaintiff, on behalf of the Plan and the Class, respectfully requests that the Court award the following relief for all Counts:

- a. A declaration that the Committee Defendants, the Board Defendants, Defendant Wells Fargo Bank, and Defendant Galliard have breached their fiduciary duties to the Class in the manner described herein;
- b. Order each fiduciary found to have breached his/her/its fiduciary duty to the Plan to jointly and severally pay such amount or surcharge to the Plan as is necessary to make the Plan whole for any losses which resulted from said breaches, plus pre-judgement and post-judgment interest;
- c. Order that all fiduciaries and parties-in interest disgorge and pay to Plan participants any profits obtained from violations of 29 U.S.C. § 1104, 1106, or 1105;
- d. Equitable liens on all ill-gotten profits obtained by parties-in-interest;
- e. Order Defendants to provide all accountings necessary to determine the amounts Defendants must remit to the Plan under 29 U.S.C. § 1109(a) to restore losses and any

profits fiduciaries obtained from the use of Plan assets or other violations of 29 U.S.C. § 1104, 1106, or 1105;

- f. To the extent necessary, issue an injunction or order creating a constructive trust into which all ill-gotten gains, fees and/or profits paid to any of the Defendants in violation of ERISA shall be placed for the sole benefit of the Plan and its participants and beneficiaries. This includes, but is not limited to, the ill-gotten gains, fees and/or profits paid to any of the Defendants that have been wrongly obtained as a result of breaches of fiduciary duty or prohibited transactions or other violations of ERISA.
- g. Issue an injunction removing the fiduciaries who have breached their fiduciary duties their roles as fiduciaries for the Plan, and an order appointing an independent fiduciary to manage the assets of the Plan;
- h. Issue an injunction requiring all fiduciaries to avoid all prohibited transactions and future ERISA violations, including but not limited to removing all Wells Fargo affiliated funds from the Plan;
- i. An award of pre-judgment interest on any amounts awarded to Plaintiff and the Class pursuant to law;
- j. Certify the Class, appoint Plaintiff as Class representative, and appoint Cohen Milstein and Feinberg Jackson as Class Counsel;
- k. An award of Plaintiff's attorneys' fees, expenses and/or taxable costs, as provided by the common fund doctrine, ERISA § 502(g), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(g), and/or other applicable doctrine;
- l. An order awarding, declaring or otherwise providing Plaintiff and the Class any other appropriate equitable relief under ERISA § 502(a), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a), or any other applicable law, that the Court deems just and proper.

1
2
3 Dated: March 13, 2020

COHEN MILSTEIN SELLERS & TOLL PLLC

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5

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